THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1880.

o" Beats w-Annual Exhibition. Hoster & Bial's Garden-Concert on Square Garden-Hatel Kirks. Meet uppell in Concert Hall—Breatway, 1th av , and distat Rear Work Age return—Fra Nightein a Barroom, Matigon Rib on 4 meden—Reangeline Park Threatwe—Joshus Whitcomb. Standard Theatre-Unde Tom's Cabin San francisco Minstrets-Boarding School. Eulos Square Theatre—Becarda Wallack's Theatre—Lendus Amuranca Wildsor Theatre—Our Candidate.

A Maxim for the Day. No man worthy the office of President should be willing to hold it if counted in or placed there by any

## Considerations for Chicago.

A fair and impartial classification of the 456 delegates to the Chicago Convention will convince any one, who has been accustomed to witness the proceedings of similar bodies, that the nomination of a Presidential candidate will depend very much upon a few things which we will now specify.

I. The temporary Chairman: In a hot contest either in a State or National Convention, this officer is equal to about ten per cent. of the delegates. If the majority is alightly against the section to which he belongs, he must be a dull tool if he cannot overcome it in the chair. The present National Committee claim the right to name the temporary Chairman. A leading Re-publican recently said: "They are any-body's committee." In other words, enough members to control the committee can be bought; and Don Cameron, their Chairman, has the money and knows how to use it. II. Rules: This is a vital point and the

ultimate result at Chicago may turn upon it. If the Convention should adopt its own rules for governing its proceedings, wholly irrespective of the resolutions of State Conventions, and should discard the unit rule, and thus virtually declare that every delegate can vote as he pleases on all sub jects, this might put a face upon the proceedines quite different from that looked for by the third-term managers. It must be kept in mind that a majority of the Convention, regardless of State instructions, would be competent to adopt rules for their own guidance; but with the temporary organization in their hands, the GRANT men can perhaps make the rules to suit themselves.

III. Contested seats: There will be several troublesome cases of this class; and they will arise at the very outset of the proceedings. The quarrels in Illinois and Louisiana will afford abundant materials for sharp controversy. The nomination for the Presidency may hinge upon the method in which they are determined.

IV. The manner of voting for candidates This is an important consideration. Shall the roti be called through, name by name. and each man be allowed to vote as he chooses? Or shall the Chairman of a State delegation be permitted to announce the whole vote of the State in accordance with resolutions of instruction passed at a State Convention? The mere suggestion of this pregnant question shows how full of conseses the answer may be. The success or the defeat of the third-term candidate is

probably involved in it. Each one of the matters we have men tioned affords ample grounds for long debate and bitter feuds; and unless the Convention is far more one-sided than either faction claims that it is, it can hardly avoid a bitter

contest on some of these points. It will be perceived that the determination of all these preliminary questions rests with a majority of the Convention. Has it yet been conclusively shown that any Presidential candidate has an absolute majority of the 756 delegates composing the Convention? Is it not more than likely that at least fifty of them will hold their votes in reserve till they have discovered the precise spot where they will do the most good?

# The Glue that will Make the Democrats

The venerable Peter Cooper has achieved fortune and fame—and made his son Mayor -by manufacturing a superior article of

But even PETER COOPER could hardly invent any political glue that would cement the Democratic party so completely to gether as the nomination of Gen. GRANT by the Republican National Convention.

Thus out of the evil of such a nomination the good of a Democratic victory may come. What true Democrat will favor a bolt or dissension when a third term and imperialism are staring the American people in the

# Buying a Boundary Dispute.

On Monday a resolution was introduced into the House of Representatives calling on Mr. HAYES for information with regard to the steps alleged to have been taken by him for establishing naval footbolds in Central America.

The resolution is not premature. Inquiries from two Isthmus republics about these steps are on the way to Washington, or have reached there. Apart from the ex pediency of establishing coaling stations on the Isthmus, the selection of the points actually chosen raises a serious question of disputed boundaries. Were this fact not historically known, it might still be suspected from finding Colombia and Costa Rica both claiming to be ill treated by HAYES'S intrusions without leave.

Colombia claims jurisdiction both over the Chiriqui lagoon and over that part of the Golfo Dulce where the Adams landed her men. The ancient boundary dispute between Colombia and Costa Rica seems to have been revived by the action of HAYES'S war ships, now that it involves a nation rich enough to pay damages to one or the other

A quarter of a century ago, the boundary line on the Atlantic was set at the river Deraces in a protocol which, however, Costa Rica disapproved. Ten years later, a second protocol between diplomats fixed it at the river Caffaveral; and that was rejected by Colombia. They tried a third time, and the third treaty, which so ran the line as to give Costa Rica a part of Almi-

rante Bay, was rejected by Colombia. Such are the points mooted and the claims made. The question is not how much or how little merit they have. They are professedly put forth as views on Colombia's side; but they show at least that the boundary dispute exists. As for Costa Rica, it is well known that President GUARDIA of that republic came down from Puntas Arenas in his war vessel, and visited the Adams in person in Golfe Dulce. What the resuit of his interview with Commander Howell, was, is not very clear. According to one account, he decided to send a special envoy to Washington to investi-

gate the matter "and to treat with Secre tary Evants upon the subject of the dis puted boundaries."

The suggestion arises whether Gen. GUARDIA'S purpose may be, not to oppose the establishment of the Golfo Dulce foothold, in friendly aid of Colombia, but to persuade the great republic of the north to take its title to this foothold, if not also to the one on the Atlantic side, through Costa Rica, and so enforce on Colombia, at least in part, the Costa Rican theory of the boundary. It is quite certain that the line generally accepted for the present by geographers gives a part of the Golfo Dulce to Costa Rica and a part to Colombia; it is also certain that under the latest of the series of rejected boundary protocols, the line was to have run through Almirante Bay, on the Atlantic side. Now Almirante Bay is really the northern half of the Chiriqui lagoon, and the three great channels mmunicating from the Chiriqui district to the ocean lead through Almirante Bay Shepard's Island, spoken of as one probable site of the new coaling station, is in the southwestern part of this bay; and the Boca del Toro, also spoken of in this connection, runs still further to the north. The Department of Chiriqui, though practically under the jurisdiction of Colombia for administrative purposes, is claimed, through

a considerable part of its eleven districts by Costa Rica. Costa Rica has been credited of late, at Panama, with a towering ambition. Little as she is, she is thought there by some people to be aiming to consolidate all Central America into one republic, on herself as the geographical centre. It is upon this theory that her recent acquisition of a new war ship, which is an affair of importance for a Central American State, is interpreted. If Costa Rica has aspirations for a stroke in statecraft, her chance to tempt the HAYES Administration with a conditional grant of disputed territory will hardly escape her. It is rather noticeable that the assertion was recently made that the matter would be treated as a Costa Rica rather than a Colombia affair. At all events, in his efforts at a foothold on the Isthmus, HAYES has al ready put his foot deep enough in the quag mire of an uncertain boundary to justify the resolution of inquiry in Congress.

## The Beaches Near New York.

If this sort of weather continues during he week, next Sunday will be a great day at the neighboring resorts by the sea. The crowds upon the beaches will be likely to equal those of midsummer, a foretaste of whose heat we are getting in May.

Before the week is over, the boys who can't get a chance to be tossed about in the surf will be gratified by the sight of the public baths anchored in their old places Some of them have already been towed to their docks, and by Saturday baths will be in position at the Battery, and at the foot of Bethune, Gouverneur, and Fifth streets, East Thirty seventh and One Hundred and Twelfth streets, and West Fifty-first street. To ac commodate the increasing numbers who re sort to the parks and squares to get breath of fresh air, the Aldermen on Mon day directed the Park Department to put two hundred additional seats both in the City Hall Park and in Washington Square

Inasmuch as all except a small percent age of the people of New York must find such summer recreation as they will be able to get either within the city or c'ose to it, these and the other preparations for their comfort and pleasure are of more interest than the reports which are beginning to ar rive from the fashionable watering places. The anticipation of a very warm and per haps dry summer is encouraging the hotel people at these resorts to make preparations for an unusually large number of patrons; and they may get them. But the opportunities for obtaining all the advantages they can offer without a long journey from the city are now so numerous that they cannot tempt visitors from New York as they once ionable place of residence, attractive chiefly to those who can afford to own or to hire cottages there, and to maintain the handsome equipages which its life makes so ecessary; but nobody gains anything in fashion by visiting it, while of all the other resorts there is scarcely one which can be eatled specially fashionable. People needu't think themselves obliged to go to any of

them to show that they are fashionable. But whether fashionable or not, the most popular, and, in many respects, the most lesirable places of resort in the country are those within a short sail or ride of Nev York. They are the places to which people who are pretty closely confined to the city can go in the afternoon for a single night's stay; where men can spend the summer and yet attend to business in town; or where they can pass the day of rest, returning at evening. The advantages of this sort now offered to New Yorkers are so great that the city has no equal in the country as a place effect to greatly change the habits of the people in regard to summer recreations; to keep them contented at home, whereas once

they pined for liberty abroad. Since last year, extensive improvements and additions have been made at the favorite resorts in the neighborhood of the town and they are now able to accommodate and interest a much larger number of people than ever before. At Long Branch, which, however, must continue to suffer from the growth of the popularity of the more accessible beaches, there is a steady progress; but Coney Island and the water ing places on Long Island exhibit the most striking improvements. On Man hattan Beach a new and enormous hotel will be opened on the first of July; and at Long Beach, a recently developed resort extending from East Rockaway Inlet to Hempstead Bay, cottages, bath houses, and a new hotel, which will be one of the largest and finest on the Atlantic coast, will be ready early in that month. At Rockaway Beach great improvements are visible. A new iron pier has been built, and a new hotel larger than either of the hotels at Manhat tan Beach or Brighton Beach, will be opened during June.

Of late years Atlantic City in New Jersey the favorite seaside resort of Philadelphi ans, has become popular as a winter sani-Large hotels there are now tarium. crowded throughout the cold season, both New York and Philadelphia physicians sending patients thither. At Old Point Comfort, too, there was a large colony from the North during the winter. Part of the usual emigration to Florida has been within the last two or three years diverted to these more northern resorts. It is therefore the intention to keep the Rockaway hotel open in winter, with the hope of making that beach stand to New York as Atlantic City

now does to Philadelphia in the cold season These costly improvements, which are only a few of the many that have taken place at the beaches in the vicinity of New York, show that capitalists are convinced that the most popular summer places in the country, and the ones which will most rapidly and steadily grow in favor, are those | Red Man should have quietly resorted to the

adjacent to the metropolis. Saratoga, Newport, Cape May, and other spots which have long been famous, will now be far behind them in the number of their visitors and in the variety of their attractions. Where the old resorts draw hundreds the new will

draw thousands. Of all the many advantages the situation of New York gives it, one of the most important is its nearness to some of the finest beaches on the coast; and probably not all of them have yet been brought into requisition.

## No Nonsense About a Republican

Platform. After having completely falsified their resolutions of unalterable opposition to a third term, adopted very generally only four years ago, it is hardly worth while for them to set up any pretension to principle in their platform at Chicago.

The weather is becoming hot, and all reso lutions should be brief. Moreover, having been untrue in the past, let them be truth ful now. The following might answer: Resolved, That we are in favor of a third

term and imperialism. Resolved, That we are in favor of Gen. GRANT, first for President and then for

Emperor. Resolved, That we are opposed to principles in politics, and only after the loaves and fishes.

CAMEBON and CONKLING may frame a long and high-sounding series of resolutions that will not contain half so much truth as these

By this time next week, the question whether the Republican party belongs to itself or is the chattel property of the GRANT Joint Stock Association (Messrs, Conkling, Came-RON, and LOGAN, managing directors) will be settled or in actual process of settlement.

and some thousands of Sunday school children in spruce attire walked in procession behind brass bands under the scorehing sun until their blood was thoroughty heated when they were regaled by their judicious parents and teachers with cake and ice cream. To-day the Brooklyn doctors take their innings.

Hot as the weather has been this week, it has not been so hot at its hottest as will be the public indignation, already kindling, against the Third-Term Ring.

One of the interesting questions that are likely to come up at the next General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church is the status of the parish of the Mediator, in Brooklyn. At the recent Diocesan Convention in that city Bishop LITTLEJOHN declared officially that the parish was defunct. The parish, on the Other hand, asserts that it is alive-more alive than at any time for years past, and with a good hope of attaining parochial longevity. Its old wardens, who have never been notified by the Bishop of the alleged melancholy event, still perform their duties. The rector statedly preaches and administers the sacraments. The congregation is larger than it has been at any denomination. The Sunday school is growing The parish is but of debt and pays as it goes. It appears, however, that the Bishop disap proves of the choral services celebrated in the Church of the Mediator, as savoring of Bitualism, though these are said to be a faithful copy in miniature of those constantly celebrated in Trinity Church, in this city. Evidently the approaching session of the General Convention i

going to be interesting. Listening to a lecture inside a gas-lighted hall seems preposterous in this sweltering weather. But the Rev. Mr. DE Costa, on Tuesday night, justified himself in reading an essay to the American Geographical Society by his appetizing subject-" The Hardships and Triumphs of Arctic Exploration." As he told of the extreme degrees of cold endured by the daring explorers among the regions of thickribbed ice, the pleased imaginations of his per-spiring auditors enjoyed the story. It is worth the attention of lecturers who still have engagements to fill to see if they cannot substitute me such timely topic as "A Winter in the Ice." or "Frozen for Three Months." for "The may be engaged to speak on. They will find e change a great hit. The Howgate colons project, pooh-poohed and postponed last winter, has now been easily passed, and it forms one of the most agreeable subjects of thought and current conversation.

To the terrors of the heat will be added, next Tuesday, those of the census taker. For the sake both of the enumerators and the enumerated, it is to be hoped that, cool weather and wet weather will come before the first of June, as popular patience might not in every case be found equal to the extra strain put upon it by the official queries of the men with the census books.

Now that the silent majority of the Methodist General Conference have dammed the floods of clerical eloquence with a rule limiting all speakers to five minutes, the chances are that another week will see the rest of the business disposed of and the white cravats trooping homeward from Cincinnati. It is already set-tled, or as good as settled, that no radical changes will be made in organization or meth ods. The pastoral term will remain fixed at three years; the Presiding Elders will continue of summer residence. They are having the | to mildly boss the preachers as at present; the lay delegates to the General Conference will continue to sit and vote with the clerical delegates; and the Bishops will still exercise a joint supervision and authority throughout the whole Church. The Committee on Episcopacy have decided not to charges of heresy against Bishops FOSTER and MERRILL because of their recent publications touching the future life, although the aged Rev. Dr. CURRY argued that Bishops should be required to set the example of orthodoxy, and the Rev. Dr. Buck supported that view of the matter. The Committee on the Itinerancy, by a vote of 28 to 20, decided to report that women already have all the rights and privileges in the Methodist Church that are good for them, and that it is not expedient to make any change in the Book of Discipline that would open the door for their ordination to the ministry. The discussion in committee was lively, not to say neated. The Rev. Dr. HATFIELD argued that God meant women to be wives and mothers, not preachers; and the Roy. Dr. Buckley warned the brethren that if they once opened the doors the old maids would throng in from would be brought to bear on the Presiding Elders to secure good appointments, scandals would arise the road to the pulpit would be hoked with voluble and emotional women, and there would be the mischief to pay generally.

> That efforts to improve the red man are ometimes baffled by their untamable instincts is a well-known fact which received a fresh lustration in the Supreme Court, sitting in Chambers, on Wednesday. A member of the Wyoming tribe, known to whites under the name of B. J. HARTE, was expelled by his band for alleged "conduct unbecoming a Red Man," and sought legal restoration. The specifications declared that the said HARTE "did, on the sleep of the 25th sun of the hunting threaten vengeance on Brother John H. Hun-KEN, and act in such a manner as to draw odium on himself and the order while the council fire was burning." The Sachem, it seems, quickly quenched the council fire, presumably with fire rater, and HARTE was summoned for trial, "to the end that the tribe may be purified." and that "they may be Red Men not alone a name but in deed." He refused to obey the sum mons, and was expelled. The decision on this case is reserved by Judge LAWRENCE; but it may be noted as a sign of a different if not an improved order of Red Men that this accused

be Sachem's sealp or tomahawking Brother J. H. HUNKEN.

The State Engineer and Surveyor decides that if the projectors of the Coney Island Ele-vated Railroad persist in their desire to cross it; that is, their road must become for so much of its extent a depressed or subterranean railroad. Well done, HORATIO SEYMOUR, Junior!

Bend Or, the favorite by long odds, won the Derby yesterday, and Robert the Devil, the second favorite, won the second place. The betting had been between six and eight to four against Bend Or, and seven to one against Robert. Even the winner of the third place, Mask, had been about sixth in the betting, so that, emphatically, the Derby race of 1880 proved no surprise in any respect. The defeat on Tuesday of Iroquois in the Woodcote stakes. and that of Mistake in the Epsom stakes, folowed yesterday by that of Boress for the Derby stakes, found a trifle of offset yesterday in Paw Paw's securing second place in the race for the Stanley stakes, the first going to Tristan.

Bend Or is owned by the rich Duke of West-

MINSTER. He bred the horse himself on the Eaton estate for the Derby. Lord GROSVENOR. for the Derby, with Radamanthus, in 1790, and won two more of the great prizes at Epsom in the succeeding four years. Taking three Derbys in five years, and two of them with iorses, John Bull and Dædalus, by the sam sire, Justice, was thought a wonderful feat, Lord EGREMONT took three of these cove prizes in four years. Since 1794 the Derby has ot been won by any member of the GROSVENOR family. Bend Or has broken the spell. He is by Donesster, from Range Rose, by Thormanby, her dam Ellen Horne, by Redshank, out of Delhi, by Pienipotentiary. Here are three winners in the composition of this Russley crack, without considering that Ellen Horne is the dam of Paradigm, who bred Lord Lyon and Achievement. No better connected candidate achievement. No better connected candidate could have won the Derby. Bend Or is a light chestnut in color, his mane and tail bordering on what is termed flaxen. He stands fifteen hands and three inches, with plenty of length, bone, and substance, rare back and loins, and great muscular power in his quarters. His head, neck, and shoulders are all that can be desired in a race horse, and although he may be just a little light in the pasterns, he stands true on his legs and feet. Except for a coarsely formed and suspicious near bock, the most fastidious critics in race horses would not know how to ake him to pieces. He won all his two-year-

old engagements. The Duke of WESTMINSTER, like Lord Fal-MOUTH, does not bet; but the Marquis of HART-INGTON, Earl of ROSEBERY, and the other backers of the Russley stable are likely to rake in a neat sum.

## A Famous Question of Veracity.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In discussing the merits of Gen Grant as a candidate for the Presidency, issue has been taken on the following questions. Will you please enlighten the parties to the contraversy;

1. Did President Johnson remove Mr. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War in 1853;

2. Did he appoint Gen. Grant Secretary of War additions.

3. Did Gen. Grant discharge any duties as such Secresary of War, and were they recognised?

As not Grant's appointment made with the understanding that he was to boil the office subject to the wishes of the President, and did not Mr. Evarts, in the Johnson impeachment trial, convict Grant out of his own mouth of buying been cultive of a discontrable action in turning the office over to Stanton contrary to the President's wishes and his own promise?

J. B. D.

1. Mr. Johnson removed Mr. Stanton from office, not in 1865, but on August 12, 1867. 2. Yes, on the day of Mr. Stanton's removal.

4. Mr. Johnson claimed that there was an unlerstanding between himself and Gen. Grant that the latter was not to surrender the office to Mr. Stanton, whatever the action of the Senate, but was either to remain at the head of the department and abide judicial proceedings for his removal, or was to return the office to Mr. Johnson in time for him to anticipate the Senate's action. President Johnson also asserted that at an interview at the White House, on Jan. 14, 1868, Gen. Grant distinctly admitted to him, in the presence of the Cabinet, that such an agreement existed. Gen. Grant, on his part, denied both the fact of such an agreement and the fact of his having made such admission; and he accused Mr. Johnson of attempting "to destroy my (Grant's) character before the country." The matter, therefore, became a clear Gen. Grant. If Gen. Grant told the truth regarding the interview at the White House, Mr. Gen. Grant lied. Mr. Johnson thereupon procured letters from the five members of his Cabinet who were present at the interview of Jan. 14, 1868. Four of these five gentlemen-Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury; Alexander W. Randall, Postmaster-General: O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior-unqualifiedly confirmed the truth of Mr. Johnson's statement. The fifth, William H. Seward, Secretary

What Seward Did and Grant Did Not Do. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Did the discrement invisis Win. H. Seward a vessel and pay the expenses of his trip around the world; or was the bire made at his own expense?

MALONE, N. Y. May 25.

of State, wrote a guarded letter which was cal

culated to offend neither party in the dispute.

He went in ordinary commercial vessels and paid his own way.

### How the Third Term is to be Forced Through at Chleugo. From the Trabune.

WASHINGTON, May 25 .- It is known here that the Grant leaders have arranged the following plan for he control of the Chicago Convention:

Of course Senator Cameron, when he calls the Convenion together, will be obliged to nominate for temperary Chairman whomsoever the National Committee wiests out it will be arranged to have some leading Grant dele rate move to substitute the name of a Grant man for the place. On that there will have to be a vote by the Conrention, and an attempt will be made to enforce the unit role when that vote is taken. Naturally some delegates from Pennsylvania, New York, and other States will in sist on voting differently from the majority of their delerations from those States; but Senator Cameron, who will be in the chair, will decide that the mut rule is bindng upon all delegations representing States in which it was adopted. If the anti-Grant men appeal from this deimon and a vote is taken upon the appeal, Senator Cameron will decide again that the unit rule must be enforced

n this vote also. The Grant men have been talking about this programm freely, and assert, with the greatest apparent confidence that by the help of Senator Cameron and the unit rule they will not only get a temporary Chairman, but also that when it comes to the choice of permanent Chairman they will secure him like wise by the same kind of tactics

#### A Third Candidate. From the St. Louis Times.

Proof he St. Louis Times.

Dr. Emil Prectorius, editor of the Westliche Peet, in the course or a conversation with a Rises reporter than the course of a conversation with a Rises reporter than the control of the state of the control of the control of the course of the control of the control

WASHINGTON, May 26.-The Pensions Defiiency bill was passed by the Senate to-day. Mr. Win dom bied to get in an amondment for the payment of United States marshals and their deputies, but it inded by party work. Mr. Brown of Georgia cast his first vote on this full, voting with the Democrats.

Signor Campanias, who sails this morning on he Celtie for England, takes with him the good wishe of a host of friends and admirers. Few men have the faculty and genius for making so many of both. His various social graces and qualities make friends for him and his magnificent voice and wonderful lyric power nake all who hear him on the stage admirers. He has done hard work since he came here last tall, bearing upon his shoulders more than once the fate of the operatic season of 1879 and '80. And he thrives on hard work, apparently. That he may have a prosperous vey-age and return with the autumn there are many who uncerely desire. DEPARTURES FOR CHICAGO.

specialists and Republicans Going to the

About three hundred Grant Republicans will go from this city to Chicago to attend the ean National Convention that is to be held in that city on Wednesday, June 2. Ger Chester A. Arthur, Police Commissioner Stephen B. French, and ex-Commissioner De Witt C. Wheeler started yesterday morning and Alderman Jacobus and other Ninth Ward ers went last evening. Solon B. Smith. Alder man Perley, Commissioner Jacob Hess, and several other up-town politicians will start tonorrow evening. Ex-Alderman Bernard Bigmorrow evening. Ex-Alderman Bernard Biglin, John J. O'Brien, Robert G. McCord, Capt.
Michael Cregan, and about fifty others will
leave the city on Saturday morning, and Police
Commissioner Joel W. Mason, Alderman John
McClave, and Police Justice Flammer will start
on Sunday evening. Coroner John H. Brady,
Col. Michael W. Burns, and many other Grant
men who are connected with the Grand Army
of the Republic, will go on Monday evening,
after the ceremonies of Decoration Day are
fluished. after the ceremonies of Decoration Day are fluished.

The anti-third-term Republicans of this city will be well represented at Chicago. Sheridan Shook, ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer, and B. D. T. Marshall, the Republican Campaign Club's Committee of Arrangements, report that 150 anti-Grant men will be passengers in the special train which leaves the Eric Railway's depotin Jersey City to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock. Among them will be seventy-two of the delegates and thirty-six of the alternates who were elected at primaries held under the auspices of the Central Club.

The veteran politician Thurlow Weed, who is one of these delegates, has already started for Chicago. If his health permits he will present to the National Convention the Republican Campaign Club's resolutions against the nomination of Gen, Grant.

WHILE THE MEMBERS LAUGHED. Mr. Warner Belivering an Ocation on Mor

WASHINGTON, May 26 .- The House had a ong debate over the item in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill increasing the amount for There having been debate, yesterday, over the proposal to appropriate money for the storage of silver. Mr. Downey moved to insert a provision authorizing John Sherman, in order that he may have accommodation for the storage o coin, to pay the sums appropriated by the bill in inwital silver coin. Adopted, with applause

coin, to pay the sums appropriated by the bill in lawful silver coin. Adopted, with applause and laughter, 85 to 21.

Mr. Warner (Dem., Ohio) moved to strike out the appropriation of \$150,000 for continuing the work on the Washington monument, and he proceeded to state the reasons for his motion amid shouts and jeers of laughter. The ages of pyramids, towers, and spires were, he said, ages of barbarism, innorance, and superstition. Men whose memories were worthy of perpetuation had them perpetuated in their own works, not in the works of others. If this monument were completed it would perpetuate not the memory of Washington, but the folly of the aze that built it. The Solons, Lycurguses, Confuctuses, and Zoronsters had come down to the present time not in monuments of brass or granite. The tombs of Adulies and Patroclus had not been revealed, but the song of Homer had made it practicable to discover the site of Troy and the tombs of Agamemnon and Menelaus. (Berisivo laughter and shouts of "Vote, vote!")

laus. [Derisive laughter and shouts of Vote, vote!"]

Heedless of the interruptiens, Mr. Warner went on with his speech as follows: "The names of the kings who built the pyramids, through the labor of millions of ensiaved subjects, have been long forgotten; but a lawgive who was the slave of one of those kings has stamped his impress on every continent and every isle of the sea where the language of civilized man is spoken. And so will the name of Washington live, not in this unsightly monument, at in that noble monument of his ownerction—a free republic on a new continent, and it will live when the last stone of this other monument is dust." [Languer and demonstrations of ridicale, which became intensified when Mr. Warner added that he had not intended on rising, to make a speech.]

when Mr. Warner added that he had not intended, on rising, to make a speech.]

Mr. Hayes attempted to respond to Mr. Warner, and succeeded, amid a storm of impatient signals, in expressing the idea dironically that white his (Mr. Warner's) works would render a monument needless, such an insignificant individual as Washington might need one. After disposing of six pages of the bill (thus finishing about one-half of it), the committee rose.

## Pardon for the Erring Youths of Russia

From the Vienna Politische Correspondens this the legal term is guaranteed to them. Besides of the existing its among the persons partoned there are over three bundred who, after finishing their studies. But found only legalest the Government service; three hard found only legalest to their respective offices. The Dictator's includence to political offenders does not end bereath the proposed a measure, yet requiring the Casar's approval, which, if carried out, will release many of those already condemned to hard labor in Siberia. In different prisons of Russia, also, there are several to different prisons of Russia, also, there are several thousand boditical craminas who, being condemned by military courte, ought to be transported this summer to the Siberian mines, but tien. Meaked despires the courts to revise these cases, and it is seniorally believed that a considerable percentage of the condemned will be granted freedom.

The Twenty-third's Badges.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Noticing degiment has not the right to wear the Sixth Army Corps badge. They are satisfied that they have, to judge

from the records.

The talk that has come from the dissatisfied seems to be to be wind from men who did not go to Gettysburg and other battlefields, or if they did go they must have but for fanctial reasons disking the bounty, and not from patriotism. Perhaps their record would not stamp investigation as well as that of the BEGOKLYN, May 20.

TRENTY-THIRD REGISERYT. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SEC. In ceturn for the kin selvice given us by some madman who signs himself "Geltysburg," to concest our breastplates on our Deco-

ration Day parade. I will give him the information that we shall parade, and sisa that we shall wear our breast-plates occury and without conceanment, so that every living being not blind can see them.

His toodist talk about scattering the Bro klyn millitia is undoubtedly the result of the excessive heat.

We have no cause to lear either the living or the dead. Brooklyn, May 26.

A Hands Waane.

# Another Lint.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! Will you ermit me to add the following works to the list of books agrested by Mr. Henry Racy in to-day's Sun as open to the righteous indignation of Mr Anthony Comstock?

Shakespeare—"Venus and Adonis."
Fielding—"Tom Jones."
Byron—"Don Juan."
Suruburne—"Laus Veneres."
Amereon—"Odes." 5. American—"Odes,"
6. Juvenia—"Saltes,"
7. Ovid—"Metamorphoses,"
8. Martini—"Epitramos,"
These books are all offered for sale at the bookstores
When Mr. Comistock han suppressed these I will turned
him with a list of eight or ten more.

NEW YORK, May 28.

Why is not this Money Paid! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have

en a constant buyer and reader of The Sus for fourteen are. This is the first time I have written a letter to it. am a saldier's widow, who applied for my back pensor I am a saldier's widow, who applied for my back pension sixteen morths are, through my attorney. He informed me that my papers were correct, and that I might expect my money in a new days. That was over one year and it know all a consistent fine standing excuss was that they were going to put a twenty five more clerks, and then I would get my money in a day or twa. The clerks were put on, but no money came. The last time I heard from my attorney be said that Sherman was holding the money back. My case is one of himdered. Why is it we cannot get our money, which thougers your clerks were not only a supersection.

Not Enough Ferry Tickets in a Package. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We WORKgmen, who work in New York and live i argh, cross the ferry six days in the week. Why can't ferry company give us enough tickets for 25 cents to

last us these six days? Two more in each package would never break the company, and they would do us a great deal of good. We have our becket on Monday normal, and they run out Friday hight. We would be glad to see them test all batterds night. Sick after Vaccination. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: Please

dlow me to say that I had a child vaccinated by a doctor daining to belong to the so called Health Department of New York city. My-child was by such vaccination completely prostrated, so that I had to obtain the advice of my reshient physician, who wil give me a few lines against that such prostration did come from a vacci ation received in New York city.

Engagery, S. J., May 25.

In a note published in the June number of he "Oriental Church Magazine," the editor, the Rev. Nicholas Bjerring, avers that Foe's poem of "The Bells" s interior, as a work of practical inspiration, to the "Church Bells" of Mr. Edward S. Gould; and he pubislies the two side by side. Father Bjerring seems to us urtously mistaken in his judgment on this subject. Pac's work is tuli of genius, while Mr. Gould's is barely

A CHRISTIAN APPEAL.

How charming is Divine philosophy! Rut harsh, nor craobed, as dull fools suppose, And mosteria as is Applie's luce, And a perpetual least of nectar sweets, Where no crude surfeist reigns."

the Christian Clergy of New York. FRIENDS AND BRETHREN IN CHRIST: Because he who preaches the Gospel should live by the Gospel, and walk according to the Gospel, and love God above all earthly objects, I presume to address myself to you at this time. For what good? I roply by saying: The devil never slumbers. He is at work. His agent, a Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, according to the Herald newspaper. "his robust figure, tall and erect, his well-placed head and finely-out face, with dimples in it, commended him most favor ably to his auditors before he had said a word. This missionary of Batan, wise in his own concelt, and "given over to a reprobate mind, did cause to be gathered at Booth's Theatre last Lord's Day evening a large number of curious folks to listen to all he knew little about. His object was to make money Holy Bible and the Creator of the Universe, the mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the wisest the purest, and the best of Beings, was ridiculed and mocked, and the foulest blasphemies were uttered by as vile a miscreant as ever moved among us. Shall we who live by the Gospel, we whose highest ambition is to do good, sit down silently and fold our arms and offer no contradiction, make no effort to remove the sad and wrong impressions made by so formidable a rebel as Cot. Bob Ingersoll? Thousands of our young mea have heard him, and I fear tens of thousands have read his lectures and sucked in the poison he beliehed forth. This mistaken man, Cot. Bob, instructed and prompted by his "schoolmaster," the devil, was not forgetful of the religion of the Jews: but they can and will defend their "General Joshua" and the books of the Pentateuch.

Brethren, we have a King, He is "King of Kings and Lord of Lords." We appreciate His wise government. Himself and His laws have been assaulted. It is our duty to enter our protest, and to challenge the enemies of God to the face. Let us meet together and contradict the liar, and endeavor, by God's grace, to silence his blasphemies. Respectfully and faithfully.

Minister of the Gospel for more than fifty years; author of prays, tracts, &c.

331 East Forty-First strager, May 26. wrong impressions made by so formidable s

Letters that Should Set the Preachers

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The apparent apathy of the Protestant elergy in the face of the undoubted spread of free thought, and particularly the open attacks of Ingersoll and others, is attracting much attention and causing much comment. There are good reasons why the Protestant clergy particularly should speak out, and if matters go on much longer as they have lately, there will be a general demand that they defend their religion from the attacks of the scoffers. With your permission I will address to them the following

open letter: REVEREND AND DEAR SING: The spread of opinions adnecessity that you devise some means of widening the persons to question the foundations of revealed religion.

that is in him; and as the majority have neither time or athitity to do so, they naturally look to you, their teachers, to stand forward and defend their faith, at least from open attacks.

The reason why you, above all others, ought to come forward at this time and meet open infidelity, is that Protestantism has raised the standard of private tokenent as opposed to authority in religious matters, and owes its very existence to its aggressiveness on this issue. How can you stand quietly to be cut down with the very implement which originally established your post-tion, viz. Leersonal investigation and fearless statement

To rux Epiron or Tun Sun-Sir : Will you permit me to say to Rob Ingersoll and to the ministers of the various Obristian denominations that they are wading beyond their death? I firmly believe that, with all the progress education and science have made in the last 1,800 years, it is beyond their power to prove the existence of a God, except by faith and by the evidences we have of a Supreme Being here in earth. These are as visible to and as readily appreciated by the hundlest man as by the most scientific scholar, whether cierto or layman. I believe it will be an unfortunate day for the individual as well as for sweety at large when either science or clication becomes able to diver the love of manking this world, together with me Ballary long experience in this world, together with me Ballary long experience in this world, together with me ballary long experience in the least of Christianity. All me with doubt in their belief of their being a helb. It the teachers of thristianity their world had been as a belief of their being a helb. It the teachers of thristianity believed in a place of eternal reward or pinnishment they would not be so schedous to have their share of the good things of threating and of their are by what they call the divine command. On the contrary, they would detern and protect their docks from the human wolves, whose context toward the toiling masses would indicate that the great mass of visuakind was created to be placked, shorn, and devoured by the side educated classes, by and electical. except by faith and by the evidences we have of a Su-

clerical. In my humble way I have endeavored to five Ike a Christian, and I hope to die like one. But I regret to have to say that many of our Christian ministers have lived, and are living, as if they did not believe there was a God of Justice to reward virtue and punish vice. Had the Christian priochood practised what they preach, and unposed and discountenanced wrong in high places, as well as among the toling masses, Ingersell would not have had so many missiles to fling at Christianity, nor would be have so many in cheer him on in his opposition to what is calculated to clevate and benefit mankind, if administered in accordance with folds law.

hing to me that our learned preachers doctors of di vinity, men of er-doubted piety, do not answer Mr. Ince coll's attacks on Christianity, not only for the sake of Mr. Ingersoli himself, but for the good of all those people who go to hear him and are liable to be led into error by him. I feel an irresistible impulse to say something for the Master I am humbly trying to serve. ogy. Not so, the saye: Priests have always kept heaven iny sale. It believe, with Mr. Impresoll, that if the world is to be made better men unset do it. Why cannot Christian ministers make religion so attractive that nerishing soois may be subdued by its sweet informees to listen for half an hour without teeling based? Is it because the preach an hour without teeling based?

an hour without iveling based? Is it because the breach or stemps elves sover the "pear to read price" with too much of the shell or oratory? Now see a a creature who has called into question the province is a creature who has called into question the province is an institute of its theater, and there is an institute of its theater, and there is an institute of the theater and there is an institute of the theater and there is an institute of the charteness for the would not dare durit if he believed in ties. Now, let all Christians, or whatever creed, pray as neally for the speedy conversion of God Ingersold, and we shall soon see a mirstle of grace, and he may prehipp spends the remainder of his life in trying to unde the morehic be him a firedy done, and turn his talents on worthy cause. The glurious St. Pain was converted on his way to persecute the Christians.

1. Christians Woman.

The Question of Yesterday. Who has unmuzzled the dog star, and wherefore his fu-

rious rage. Just at the end of the spring time, when summer is turn-Glows with a white heat the sun, and the heavens above un are hia;

Call it the dog star or what not, a String matter it is Vennor, the falsest of prophets, is under the popular ban; Also Processor Tice, and Rock Island's weatherwise man. Honor awaits not the tribe, unless some far tropical chap Reaps a poor portion of fame from the temperate zone's

Only far-signled astronomers, men who have studied the Knew that his aspect was spotted, and guessed at the deeds to be done

Let them absorb all the glory; surely their cup must be Covered with objurgations, as if with an ulster of wool. Sickness has seized on the sun, and whenever the mon-

arch is ill. Widely he scatters his symptoms, to trouble and worry and kill; and uit;

Doses of comets are sinking down into his system of fire,
Causing an office of fame, a fearful eruption of tre. Brass is the sky, and the earth is becoming a tablet of

brass,
Where is recorded the death of the corn and the vine and the grass. All things are drooping and fading; they wither and Praying so mutely, but sadiy, and begging the bicasing of

SUNBEAMS.

-The Canadian Senate lately rejected, by

-Undertakers are to hold a State conven-

tion at Utics, next month, chiefly for the purpose of de-vising ways of protecting themselves against deb. ors. Some excavations lately brought to

light the gibbet an which Felton, the Duke of Buckingham's assassin, was banged, in 1622, on Southeen Com-mon. It is of solid oak, ten teet high.

—It is significant of depression in England that the marriage rate was lower in the last quar-ter of 1979 than in any since civil repatration was estab-

lished in 1857. The birth rate was lower than in 1850. and the death rate, too, 2 low the average.

—The Purisian reports that the Rev. Hya-

cinthe Loyson and his vicar are no longer friends. The vicar complains of not receiving his pay, and is also dissett-fied with his superior's course in putting himself under the supremacy of the Rishop of Edinburgh.

—At Kernevel, in Germany, the other day, just as a religious procession was entering the church, the bell hung in the tower, weighing half a tou, same down with tremendous force, crashing through three floors on its way, and fell at the feet of the man who

-Charles Webb has taken some extraordinary liberties with Shakespeare in preparing "Twelfth Night" for use by Robson and Crane, the comedians. The sevention changes of scene are reduced to five: but there is more than a mere rearrangement. Much of the material is discarded, and new language and incidents are put in. The most daring of the latter are the tossing of Mulcolio in a blanket and a duci between Sir Isly and Schassiss. Mr. Webb is kind enough, too, to un-mistakably unite Sir Tily to Maria, the Duke to Visle, and

Schussion to Orien, at the end of the play.

—There is a long grade on the Terre
Haute and Loganaport Railroad, in Indiana. A beavityloaded freight car broke loose from a train and started down this incline. It gained a frightful rate of speed, and was going in the direction from which a fast passenger train was soon to come. A dreadful collision was thus imminent. A locomotive was quickly sent in pursuit of the rungway. The chase was most exciting. The engineer, by forcing a speed of staty miles an hour, finally

-Letters received from the Cape state was to occupy the same room in Government House, to ide in the same carriage, and eat from the same table as Prince Louis Napoleon did. Travelling in Cape carts, abe was timed to reach hyotyogzi, where the Prince as killed, on the anniversary of his death. Round the spot where the two troopers who fell at the same time as the Prince are buried, a ditch has been dug and a wall raised, so as to form a small cemetery, in which trees and violets have been planted. Geboods, the leader of the Zuius who attacked the Prince and his party, has given a solemn promise in presence of Major Stabb that the graves should never be descerated.

-Viollet le Duc, the great architect and riter on art, who lately died at Paris, was also a good landscape painter. While climbing Mont Blane once. on a sketching tour, he sipped and fell, remaining sus-pended over the brink of a precipice by a rope that at-tached him to the waist of his guide. The latter's efforts to draw him up were fruitiess. Viollet le Buc, pesceiv-ing that, instead of being rescued by the guide, he would only cause the destruction of both, drew a kni e from his pocket and cut the rope, preferring to meet a certain leath rather than involve his companion in his fall. The guide hastened to the nearest station for assistance. Re-turning shortly alterward with the expectation of finding a mangled corpse, he discovered the painter seated on a snowy peak, about sixty feet below the penelpice, sketching the abyss in which he had been daugling three

resh snow, and was unhurt. -According to M. Edmond About, there are at least 2,000 pictures in the present Prench Salon which no dealer would show in his shop; and the general opinion certainly is that too much indulgence has been accorded to exhibitors. Within the last twenty years the number of pictures hung has doubled, without art reaping much advantage from the circumstance. The Salon of Year IX. (1:01) contained only 485 works of all descriptions, instead of, as to-day, 7,298. There were a good many allegorical pictures, and one, to portray the having just completed another allegorical picture in glorification of the empire when Napoleon fell, he quickly

-Mayor Kalloch of San Francisco lately nade an address to the Bantist congregation of which he is pastor, in reply to those Baptist churches which had proposed to put him on trial. He was remarkably defiant. Envy, he said, was the cause of the attacks on him. He had built up a church larger than all the others he said: "Formerly, when I looked around the Conven Every mean specimen of a minister was there; every man I ran against for an office in the Convention and beat and made sore was there. Why, there were mea in silk hats and swallow tails who never had any money, and where they got it from, who can beil? Yes here were gathered the pimps and panderers to do me a little but the Lord delivered me from the mouth of the lon-

and He will do it and free me from their persecutions, and prepare me for His heavenly kingdom." -Count Stephen Karolyi, the Hungarian obleman, who has just killed Count Zichy-Perracis, in a duct, is known as one of the handsomest men in the Austrian empire. He is the son of the notorious Counter lovers than any other woman in the world. Proce-Bathiany, Kiapka, Turr, and other prominent Hongarian Her sister married Count Thelechy. When the flux garian insurrection was subdued, Count Thelechy was imprisoned and, with other leaders, sentenced to death. Counters Karolyi threw herself at the feet of the Emperor and so carnestry pleaded Thelechy's cause that he Thelechy and Prince Battmany were confined, tell in love at sight with the companion of her brother in law, put his name in the blank, and left Count Thelechy to perish. Banished from Vienna, she lived for several years with the Prince at Florence and Geneva. Her husband procured a divorce from her, and disinterited all herchildren. But the clidest son, the present Austrian Ambabador in London, obtained from the old Count, whom he

closely resembles, an exception in his favor. -An interesting history of the development of the Russian army during the last quarter of a century has been lately published in St. Petersburg. On the 1st of January, 1803, the Russian army comprised 27,716 officers and 988,382 men, besides 78,144 Cossacks. During the Crimean war the atremth of the armed forces of the empire was of course largely increased, and, according to official returns, included on the 1st of Jan uary, 1856, no fewer than 41,817 officers and 2,27, 454 men. How many of these were, however, actually present with the colors, or were available for service in the field, cannot be even approximatively ascertained. The active army numbered, it is stated 24,654 officers and 1,170,184 men; the reserve troops, 7,876 officers and 572:158 men; the trregular forces, 3,640 officers and 168,001 men; the militia, 5,047 - ffloors and 364,421 men; and the Cossack troops, 3,441 officers and 150 230 men-in 1863, when, according to the returns of the simular of War, the Russian army numbered 858,997 regular troops it was calculated, after a careful examination of the shie real strength of the regular troops did not exceed 385,000 men. On the 25th of November, 1879 the Bat stan army comprised 2008 generals, 31,414 officers and 880,425 men, while on the same date the reserves num-bered 742,144 men, and the Cossack troops, 1,072 officers and \$1,359 men; with 105,946 men more on surrough.

MAIDEN AND WEATHERCOCK. From the Limith's Companion

O Weathercock, on the village spire, With your guiden feathers all on free. Tell me, what can you see from your profit Above there, over the tower of the charte!

WESTHERCOCK.
I can see the roots and the streets below.
And the people moving to said (co.
And become, without either root of street,
The great sait sea and the haberman's feet. Lean see a ship come sailing in Meyond the headlands soil harder of Lean, And a young men standing on the deck With a siken as relief cound his ness.

Now he is pressing it to his lips, And now he is bis-lips bis finger that And how he is hitched and way the his hand And blowing the knees toward the land? MARRIES All, that is the ship from over the sea That is bringing my lover back to me! Bringing my lover, so that not like Who does not change with the wood like von.

WEATHERCOCK
If I change with all the winds that thew,
It is only because they must have as
And people would think if sometimes or ange
If I, 6 Weathercock, should not change

O pretty Maiden, so fine and lair.
With your dreamy executed your goden but,
When you and your lover ment today.
You will thank me for looking some other was.
Hasay W. Lozgrandw.